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91 & 92.

FROM the *Craftſman*'s Boaſtings and big Promiſes concerning the *Bank Contract*, we may very properly ſay, *parturiunt montes*; and I believe it would not be difficult to divine of what Mr. *D'Anvers* will be delivered; however let us attend the Birth.

IN the mean while, I think it proper to aſſure *Fog*'s Correſpondent, that I do not forget him; but as I have determined, on the Debate between us concerning King *Charles* the *Firſt*, to take a moſt impartial Review, not only of thoſe Pieces he recommends to my Peruſal, but of all the Accounts of the Tranſactions of thoſe Times; ſo if, when I ſhall have compleated it, my Review of this Part of Hiſtory ſhall have changed my Opinion, I ſhall, as I have promiſed, own my Obligations to the *Writer*, for being the Occaſion thereof.

HITHERTO I have met with nothing but what has confirmed me in my Sentiments of that ill-fated Prince; and the *Gentleman* who wrote the *Gazetteer* of *September* the 15th, muſt, I think, have convinced *our Author* of his Error, if the Teſtimony of the *Law* of *England*, and the moſt perfect Demonſtration, can have any Weight with him.

WHEN I firſt read *this Writer*'s Reply to mine of *September* the 9th, I had the Pleaſure to obſerve, that he did not pretend to invalidate any of the Facts which I had brought as the Foundations and Reaſons of my Opinion, except in one Particular, which indeed very much ſurpriſed me; becauſe he charged me with publiſhing a Falſhood for having ſaid, that *Charles* the *Firſt* called his Parliament *Vipers*; for he 'diſtinguiſhed, ſays *our Author*, the *Innocent* from the *Guilty*; and tho' he might be provoked to beſtow that *Name* on a few *miſchievous Members* of the lower Houſe, he never branded any one, not even the black Parliament itſelf, with that Appellation.'

WHAT a low Subterfuge is this? What an idle Evaſion? that he did not call the Parliament *Vipers*, but the *Members* of the Parliament; not all of them, but only *ſome* of them. Let me ask *our Author*, If King *Charles* did not call *thoſe Members Vipers* who ſpoke the Sentiments of the Majority; who had the Concurrence of the Majority? Let me ask him, If that Monarch did not call them *Vipers* for pleading the Cauſe of the People; for doing their Duty as their Guardians, and ſeeking a Redreſs of their *Grievances*; a Word which *our Author* tells me, I am very fond of, and to which I find he has an utter Averſion. *Worthy Patriot!* He cannot bear that the *People* ſhould preſume to think any *Oppreſſions Grievances* under the Reigns of the *Stuarts*.

IF any one Part of *modern Patriotiſm* is more ridiculous than another, it is certainly this, that whilſt theſe *mock Patriots* counterfeit a Zeal for Liberty, they are the Advocates of every *ancient Oppreſſion*; while, under a legal Government, they ſound the Alarm of Danger, and pretend to fear even the Agreement of the King and his *Parliament*, they are ſo delighted with the Ideas of an *high Commiſſion Court* and a *Star Chamber*, that they can ſee nothing but Miſchief, Perverſeneſs, and Malignancy in *thoſe* who oppoſed them.

My Antagoniſt imputes it to me as an Omiſſion, that I did not take Notice of the Teſtimony of *Judge Jenkins*, which he brought in favour of King *Charles* the *Firſt*'s Attachment to the *Laws*. My Reaſon was, that I thought it inſufficient for the Purpoſe it was advanced, allowing it all the Credit *our Author* could wiſh. It ſhewed indeed, that ſome Appearances were ſaved in this Point; but it did not pretend that all were: And if they had, let it be remembered, that he who gives the Power of Blood, gives Blood; he who is not obliged to conſult the Laws, is lawleſs. Whether this *unfortunate Prince* thought himſelf ſo, or no, has been very clearly explained.

ANOTHER Part of *my Adverſary's* Triumph, is in his *Age*; and he may here have Reaſon for it. He may be older than I, for ought I know; and this may be Matter of Joy to him: It is, at the ſame time, no Cauſe of Grief to me. I ſhall readily allow his Pretenſions on this Head, becauſe I am perſuaded his Sentiments cannot find Place in any Mind but one that imbibed its Politicks in the Reign of *Charles* the *Second*.

AS no Contraſt can be more happy or advantageous to the *preſent Royal Family*, than that which ariſes from the Compariſon of their Adminiſtration with the Reigns of the *Stuarts*; ſo the Deſigns of our *domeſtick Enemies* are from nothing more conſpicuous, than their Adulation to Tyranny; their inceſſant Endeavours to juſtify thoſe Reigns which were the black Reverſe of the preſent; when our Properties were inſecure, our Perſons unſafe, our Conſciences oppreſſed, and the Tongue of Liberty put to Silence even in her own Temple.

IF any Man can doubt, that it was the Deſire and Endeavour of *King Charles* the *Firſt* to have *Parliaments*, that ſhould only be Echoes to the *Crown*, and the Inſtruments of his arbitrary Will: Let him learn from the Speeches of that Prince, the Place he allotted them.

THE *Lord Keeper*, by the *King*'s Command, ſpake to the Parliament in 1626, among other Things, as follows:

'HIS Majeſty would have you know of a Surety, 'that as never any King was more loving to his People, 'nor better affectioned to the right uſe of Parliaments; 'ſo never King more jealous of his Honour, nor more 'ſenſible of the Neglect and Contempt of his Royal 'Rights, which his Majeſty will by no Means ſuffer 'to be violated by any pretended Colour of Parliamen-'tary Liberty; wherein his Majeſty doth not forget, 'that the Parliament is his Council, and therefore ought 'to have the Liberty of a Council; but his Majeſty 'underſtands the Difference betwixt Council and Con-'trolling, and between Liberty and the Abuſe of 'Liberty.'

THE Lord Keeper told the Parliament alſo by his Majeſty's Command, 'That his Majeſty was aggrieved 'at ſeditious Speeches which had been uttered amongſt 'them, and at the Courſe of Enquiry, carried on 'againſt the Duke of *Buckingham*; that *his Majeſty* 'declared, that it was an Example which by no way 'he could ſuffer, though it were againſt his meaneſt 'Servant, much leſs againſt one ſo near him; that it 'was his Majeſty's expreſs and final Commandment, 'that the Houſe ſhould yield Obedience unto thoſe 'Directions which they had formerly received, ceaſe 'the Inquiſition againſt the Duke, and commit to his 'Majeſty's Care, and Wiſdom, and Juſtice, the future 'Reformation of thoſe Things which they ſuppoſed 'to be otherwiſe than they ſhould be. Again, That 'his Majeſty took Notice, that they had ſuffered the 'greateſt Council of State to be cenſured and traduced 'in the Houſe; that foreign Buſineſs had been enter-'tained in the Houſe to the Hindrance and Diſad-'vantage of his Majeſty's Negotiations; that the ſame 'Year, yea, the firſt Day of his Majeſty's Inaugura-'tion, they ſuffered his Council, Government, and 'Servants, to be parallel'd with the Times of moſt 'Exception.

'AND for the *Supply*, he told them, it was his Ma-'jeſty's Command, that they ſhould go together, and 'by the next *Saturday* return their final Anſwer, what 'further Supply they would add to what they had 'already agreed on, and that to be without Condition, 'either directly or indirectly; and that if they ſhould 'not have reſolved upon a further Supply by the Time 'prefix'd, his Majeſty could not expect a Supply that 'Way, nor promiſe them that they ſhould ſit any 'longer together.'

AFTER my Lord Keeper had finiſhed, his Majeſty ſpake as follows:

"I muſt withal put you in Mind a little of Times "paſt; you may remember that in the Time of my "bleſſed Father, you did with your Counſel and Per-"ſuaſion, perſuade both my Father and me to break "off the Treaties. I confeſs I was your Inſtrument "for two Reaſons; one was the Fitneſs of the Time; "the other, becauſe I was ſeconded by ſo great and "worthy a Body, as the whole Body of Parliament; "then there was nobody in ſo great Favour with you "as this Man, whom you ſeem now to touch, but "indeed my Father's Government and Mine. Now "that you have all Things according to your Wiſhes, "and that I am ſo far engaged, that you think there "is no Retreat; now you begin to ſet the Dice, and "make your own Game; but I pray you be not de-"ceived, it is not a Parliamentary Way; nor it is "not a Way to deal with a King.

"Mr. *Cook* told you, it was better to be eaten up by "a foreign Enemy, than to be deſtroyed at Home: "Indeed I think 'tis more Honour for a King to be "invaded, and almoſt deſtroyed by a foreign Enemy, "than to be deſpiſed by his own Subjects.

"REMEMBER that Parliaments are altogether in "my Power for their Calling, Sitting and Diſſolution; "therefore, as I find the Fruits of them Good or "Evil, they are to continue, or not to be; and re-"member, that if in this Time, inſtead of mending "your Errors, by delay you perſiſt in your Errors, "you make them greater and irreconcileable: Whereas "on the other Side, if you do go on chearfully to "mend them, and look to the diſtreſſed State of "Chriſtendom, and the Affairs of this Kingdom, as "it lieth now by this great Engagement, you will do "yourſelves Honour, you ſhall encourage me to go "on with Parliaments, and I hope all Chriſtendom "ſhall feel the Good of it."

I need make no Comment on theſe Extracts, they ſpeak themſelves ſufficiently the Mind of *King Charles* the *Firſt*, as to *Parliaments*.

BRITANNUS.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from Holland, *and another from* France.

Rome, Octob. 1.

CARDINAL Coſcia's Affair is ſo near being finiſhed, that the Pope has permitted him to go from the Caſtle of St. Angelo, to uſe the Waters of St. Caſſiano in Tuſcany, where, 'tis thought, he will ſoon receive the News, that the Pope has granted him his Pardon and Liberty. His Brother the Biſhop of Targa is retired to the Convent appointed for the Place of his Exile. The Miniſters of the three Allies, who formerly were very ſhy of being ſeen with the Chevalier de St. George, viſit him now in a very publick Manner, particularly the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, who often viſits him at Albano; and we are aſſured, that a Negociation is on foot in the Chevalier's Favour, to give him a Part of the Conqueſts made by the three Crowns, and to eaſe the Apoſtolical Chamber of the Burden of maintaining him any longer.

Milan, Octob. 5. In ſeveral Towns of Italy Extracts are handed about of a Letter pretended to be written to the Emperor, by the Great Duke of Tuſcany. According to the Copy of it which is current here, that Prince declares therein, 'That being already far ad-'vanced in Years, and full of the Infirmities which old 'Age brings with it, he finds himſelf no longer in a 'Condition to govern his Dominions; that he has re-'ſolved, after mature Reflection, to reſign in favour 'of his lawful Succeſſor the King of the two Sicilies; 'that, in conſequence therof, he has ordered the pro-'per Settlements to be made, for yielding the Title 'of Great Duke of Tuſcany to the King Don Carlos, 'to the End that he may come next Year and take 'Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Dutchy, and all the other Do-'mains thereto belonging.' *The Great Duke's Letter has theſe Expreſſions at the Cloſe of it.* 'I am the more 'heartily determined to make this Settlement, becauſe 'I think it has an equal Tendency to the preventing 'of freſh Troubles, and to the ſecuring of the Happi-'neſs of my dear Subjects. If any more preſſing Mo-'tive has ſwayed me to take a firm Reſolution in this 'Article, 'tis the Demand of my Conſcience, and my 'Deſire to ſatisfy it in a State of Tranquillity proper 'for Salvation, and agreeable to the Almighty. Theſe 'are the real Motives that engage me to take this 'Step, and I hope your ſacred Imperial Majeſty will 'not diſapprove of them, *&c.*

Hanover, October 14. The Emperor's Miniſter the Count de Kinsky having had his Audience of Leave of the King of Great Britain, and bid adieu to Lord Harrington and the other Miniſters, whoſe Maſters are upon good Terms with his Court, ſet out on the 11th to meet his Lady at his Eſtate in Bohemia, from whence he will repair to Vienna to make a Report to the Emperor of the Succeſs of his Negociations; but we are aſſured that his Stay there will be very ſhort, and that he ſaid to ſome of his Friends, he ſhould be at London ſoon after the King, with the Emperor's final Reſolution upon the new Propoſals made by the Maritime Powers for a Peace.

His

His Majeſty having ſettled the greateſt Part of the Affairs that call'd him to his Dominions in Germany, has reſolved to ſpend the little Time he propoſes to ſtay here in Recreation; and on the 10th he ſaw a Comedy of 5 Acts, call'd the *Gameſter*; on the 12th another of 3 Acts, intituled *Belphegor*, and Yeſterday there was a Ridotto. The Count de Goertz, heretofore a Caſtellan in the Service of Hanover, arriving the ſame Day from Schlitz, was next Day admitted to an Audience of the King, who gave him a very gracious Reception, and kept him at Dinner. This Nobleman has rendered himſelf ſo univerſally beloved by his courteous, affable Behaviour, that every Body both at Court and in the City, is over-joy'd to ſee him come back again. The King, who this Evening will be preſent at another Comedy, has diſpatch'd Orders for the proper Relays to be ready for him on the Road to Holland.

Ratiſbon, Octob. 13. Prince Eugene arrived on the 10th at the Elector of Bavaria's Camp at Ingolſtadt, was welcomed by a general Salvo of the ſmall Arms, had about an Hour's Conference with the Elector, and paſſed by this City the ſame Day for Vienna. The Electoral College has conſented to the raiſing of a new Subſidy of 60 Roman Months.

Coblentz, Octob. 16. Count Seckendorf having cauſed two Bridges to be laid over the Moſelle on the 13th, ſent two Detachments over it, one of Huſſars and the other of Horſe. The firſt took Poſt at Cus, and the other covers the Workmen that are employ'd in the Works of Mont Royal, which is to be fortified to defend their Winter-Quarters there, for the Regulation whereof the Count has ordered the Bailiffs of the neighbouring Territories to repair on the 18th to Traerbach. The Pruſſians and the other Troops are preparing alſo to march into their Winter-Quarters, ſo that we reckon the Campaign upon the Rhine is at an End.

Franckfort, Octob. 16. The Count de Belleiſle's Army of above 40,000 Men, is intrenching itſelf near Triers. 'Tis not yet known what Count Seckendorf deſigns, but ſeveral think 'tis to attack the Enemy in their Camp, becauſe he has ordered the heavy Baggage to be ſent to Coblentz. Mean time, the French have abandon'd Worms, Frankendahl, and Oggerſheim, and the Marſhal de Coigny, after having put the reſt of his Army into his Lines on the Spirebach, is march'd with 6000 Horſe, and each a Foot Soldier behind him, to reinforce the Count de Belleiſle's Army on the Moſelle. Count Seckendorf was encamp'd the 13th, on the Hills near the Moſſelle, 12 Leagues from Traerbach and 10 from Triers, with 45 Battalions, 76 Squadrons, 13 Companies of Grenadiers, and 18 Companies of Huſſars, all choſen Troops, and has ſeiz'd the Magazines which the French had abandon'd at Kirn and Berncaſſel. According to a Liſt publiſhed here of the Diſadvantage ſuſtained by the two Free Companies of the French Army commanded by the Captains Galhau and Pauli, in their late Engagement with a Body of Imperial Huſſars at Schemiedberg near the Moſelle, 3 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, and ſeveral Soldiers were killed, and 200 taken Priſoners, among whom were 23 wounded. Some ſay, that Count Seckendorf's Army is advanced within two Leagues of the Count de Belleiſle's Camp; and that a Free Company of the Gariſon of Coblentz, conſiſting of 36 Men, had the Misfortune, ſome Days ago, to fall into an Ambuſcade of French near Berncaſtel, who took them all Priſoners, except Two, whom they killed on the Spot.

Manheim, Octob. 16. The Elector Palatine has repreſented to M. Blondel, the French Miniſter at this Court, *That notwithſtanding the Neutrality, the Subjects of his Electorate ſuffered greatly from the Neighbourhood of the French Troops; that they were already above half ruinid, and that they were in Danger of being all Beggars very ſoon.* M. Blondel hereupon declared to the Elector, *That the Moſt Chriſtian King was not inſenſible that the Subjects of the Palatinate had contributed powerfully to the Support of his Army, and that his Majeſty would not delay to make good what Damage they may have ſuffered from his Troops to the utmoſt Farthing.* The Imperial Huſſars have apprehended, and carried to Traerbach, a French Courier, who had a Letter about him from the Marſhal de Coigny, to the Count de Belleiſle, to let him know that he was advancing with a Body of Troops to hem in the Imperialiſts between two Fires, and to flank them, while M. Belleiſle attacked them in Front.

From the Paris Letter, Octob. 19. N. S. Letters of the 10th from the Camp at Treves, ſay, that the Count de Belleiſle's Army had been augmented to 50,000 Men, by Detachments from that under the Marſhal de Coigny; and that the Count was impatient for the Arrival of the Count de Seckendorf, who boaſted he would be in Treves by the 15th, tho', 'tis not doubted, that when he knows that the Count de Belleiſle's Army is at leaſt as ſtrong as his, he will think fit to alter his Reſolution.

Hague, Octob. 22. Letters from Warſaw of the 8th, ſay, that the oppoſing Deputies had not yet conſented to the Election of a Marſhal of the Dyet. M. Siegman, Secretary of the Imperial Embaſſy, died here on the 18th. The ſame Day the Dutch Troops that are to ſerve for a Guard to the King of Great Britain, in his Paſſage thro' theſe Provinces, had Orders to repair to their Poſts in the Rout which his Britannick Majeſty propoſes to take from Hanover to Brille and to Helveotſluys.

LONDON.

Letters by the laſt Mail ſay, that Admiral Norris's Son is arrived at Genoa, on board a Man of War, deſigning to make the Tour of Italy.

Laſt Saturday Se'nnight John Gray, Eſq; was choſen Mayor of Durham.

Laſt Friday Se'nnight died at Ipſwich, in the 51ſt Year of his Age, Mr. Robert Hamby, Attorney at Law, who had an univerſal good Character.

Yeſterday was held a General Council at Kenſington, when her Majeſty was pleaſed to order the further Prorogation of the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to this Day; and this Day at Noon the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor, and ſeveral other Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, will meet at Weſtminſter, in order to prorogue the ſame accordidgly.

The ſame Day the Right Honourable the Counteſs of Huntingdon lay dangerouſly ill at her Houſe in Saville-Row; as did alſo the Counteſs of Coventry at her Houſe in Brooke-ſtreet near Groſvenor-ſquare.

Laſt Night James Oglethorpe, Eſq; was to embark at Graveſend for Georgia.

St. Andrews, Sept. 30. This Day came on the Election of Magiſtrates of this City, when William Douglas of Glenbervy, Eſq; was elected Provoſt, James Fernie Dean of Guild, Laurence Gib, John Moriſon, Andrew Thomſon, and William Greig, Baillies, and Andrew Maſon Treaſurer; all Perſons well affected to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Edinburgh, Octob. 6. Friday laſt a Bill of Suſpenſion of the Sentence of Death pronounced by the Judge Admiral, on Long the Corporal, and Macadam a Centinel, of Colonel Hamilton's Regiment, was preſented to the Lords of Juſticiary, and the ſame was ordered to be ſeen and anſwered.

The ſame Evening died of a few Hours Illneſs, Mr. Charles Farquharſon, Writer. He had walked ſeveral Miles that Day, and eat his Dinner.

Exon, Octob. 10. On Monday Morning died at Dartington near Totnes, the Seat of Mr. Champernounce, after a few Days Illneſs, the Hon. Sir Will. Courtenay, of Powderham Caſtle, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Devon. He is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son, now Sir William Courtenay, one of the Repreſentatives for Honiton. He left three Sons and four Daughters; two of whom are married, one to Mr. Ilbert, and the other to Mr. Baſſet.

Preparations are making at Plymouth for the Reception of the greateſt Part of Sir John Norris's Fleet from Lisbon, where 'tis expected moſt of the greateſt Ships will be ordered to.

The General Gaol Delivery for this City and County began on Tueſday, and ended the Day following, when two Women were whipt for Thieving; and one Dives, who keeps the Golden Ball in Caſtle-Lane, was order'd to remain in Gaol ſix Months, for keeping a common Bawdy Houſe. A Woman was tried for the wilful Murder of a Soldier of this Regiment; but the principal Evidences not appearing, ſhe was acquitted.

Leoſtaf, Octob. 10. The John and Jane, Thomas Colledge Maſter, bound from Hamburgh to Leghorn, was loſt on Tueſday Night, or Wedneſday Morning, on Leoſtaf Sands. The Maſter is not yet found; but his Wife drove on Shore at this Town on Wedneſday Morning, and was brought hither, and decently buried the ſame Evening in our Church-yard. The Pall was ſupported by ſix of our moſt eminent Sea Captains, and the Corpſe followed by near 100 of the principal Women of the Town.

Briſtol, Octob. 11. This being the Anniverſary of the happy Coronation of their preſent Majeſties, there were great Rejoicings thereupon in this City; and the Right Worſhipful Lionel Lyde, Eſq; our Mayor, had a very handſome Appearance at the Council-houſe, where his Majeſty's, the Queen Regent's, and all the Royal Family's Healths were drank, with all the Loyal Toaſts; and there were ſeveral Vollies diſcharged on the Occaſion.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 142 1-half, for the Opening. India 152. South Sea 84. Old Annuity 108 1-half, for the Opening. New ditto 107 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 94 3-4ths to 95. Emperor's Loan 102. Royal-Aſſurance 98 1-half. London-Aſſurance 12 5-8ths, to 3-4ths, for the Opening. York Buildings 2. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 5 l. 1 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 l. 18 s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 3 l. 9 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 3 l. 17 s. 6 d. to 4 l. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 l. 10 s. Premium. Engliſh Copper 21. 2 s. Welſh ditto, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Par. Million Bank 108 1-half for the Opening.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price SIX-PENCE)
DRAKE upon DUCK.
A POEM on the celebrated Mr. Stephen Duck's Shunamite, Threſher's Labour, Poverty, Cumberland, Royal Marriage, and Queen's Grotto.
By BENJAMIN DRAKE, *Yeoman.*
Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane.

Lately publiſhed,
The THIRD EDITION,
[Price One Shilling.]
THE Method of Learning to Draw in Perſpective, made eaſy and fully explain'd. As alſo, The ART of PAINTING upon GLASS, and DRAWING in CRAYONS, with Receipts for making them after the French and Italian Manner. Likewiſe,
A new and curious Method of JAPANNING either upon Glaſs, Wood, or any Metal, ſo as to imitate China; and to make Black or Gilt Japan Ware, as beautiful and light as any brought from the Eaſt-Indies; with proper Directions for making the hardeſt and moſt tranſparent Varniſhes; and particularly the Way to Caſt Amber in any Shape. Taken from the MSS. of the Great Mr. BOYLE.
Printed for J. PEELE, at LOCKE's Head in Amen-Corner Pater-noſter Row.

Where may be had, the third Edition of
The ART of DRAWING and PAINTING in Water Colours Intermix'd with ſeveral curious Receipts for the Uſe of Painters, Statuaries, Founders, &c. with Inſtructions for making Tranſparent Colours of every Sort; particularly, a Receipt of the Great Mr. BOYLE's, for making a blue Colour equal to Ultramarine. By the ſame Author. Price 1 s.

The moſt Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical Drops
For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,
That have been Sold ſo many Years, and with ſuch uncommon Succeſs and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry, and his Predeceſſors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fenſtreet; *but, ſince Mr.* Parry's *Deceaſe, are now ſold only by Mr.* Read *for* 3 s. 6 d. *a Vial, at his Houſe in* White-Fryars. *N. B. You turn in juſt by the Sign* Tavern *in* Fleet-ſtreet, *and it's the great Corner Houſe in* White-Fryars; JAMES READ, *in great Letters, is wrote over the Door.*
They are a moſt Incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the moſt confirmed ASTHMA *of the longeſt ſtanding:*
And all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, *even when ſo far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.*
FOR their Virtues vaſtly exceed any Thing that ever was publiſhed, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worſt Aſthma's and Conſumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.
They inſtantly relieve the Patient in the moſt ſuffocating Fit of an Aſthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very ſhort Time; for they gently open the Breaſt, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneaſy Senſation of acrimonious Humours, cleanſe the ſmall Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Veſſels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the moſt obſtinate Aſthma of the longeſt ſtanding.
They ſpeedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Conſumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obſtructions of the Breaſt, and Lungs, Hoarſeneſs, Wheeſing, Soreneſs, Shortneſs of Breath, and all the uſual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Conſumption; and, if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one when feared. They are alſo exceeding reſtritive and ſtrengthening to Perſons of weakly Conſtitutions, and have no other ſenſible Operation than as mentioned above.
And by Parity of Reaſoning this moſt excellent Medicine is (and well known to be) the moſt ſovereign Remedy in the World for thoſe troubleſome ſpending Coughs, which many are ſeverely troubled with Night and Morning; alſo for the Chin-Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured Thouſands; and are ſo pleaſant, and ſo few Drops to a Doſe, that Children take them with Pleaſure, and without any Confinement.
In ſhort, theſe unparallel'd Chymical Drops are the moſt infallible Remedy that ever was known (therefore they deſpiſe the faint Efforts of any Counterfeiters or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be ſo by the moſt Judicious amongſt the Learned in Phyſick; and confirmed by the largeſt Experience in private Practice, are therefore made Publick for Common Good.

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